TASK FORCE RUSSIA -- BIWEEKLY REPORT 29 MAY-11 JUNE 1993 22ND REPORT

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

REPORT TO THE U.S. DELEGATION, U.S.-RUSSIAN JOINT COMMISSION ON POW/MIAs

18 JUNE 1993

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0300

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

DAPE-ZB-TFR 18 June 1993 MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING SECRETARY OF THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY DIRECTOR OF THE ARMY STAFF

SUBJECT: Twenty-Second Report, Task Force Russia (POW/MIA)

1. The 18 June report of Task Force Russia is being disseminated to OSD and the members of the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission, who include Members of Congress and Ambassador Malcolm Toon. This report consists of a summary of POW/MIA information obtained by the Task Force during the two week reporting period, 29 May 1993 11 June 1993.

2. New information on the 29 July 1953 shootdown was obtained during this reporting period. Two Moscow based members of Task Force Russia interviewed a former sergeant of an anti-aircraft artillery battery who said he witnessed the shootdown of the American RB-50 and saw seven parachutes from the plane. This is the first eyewitness account of parachutes exiting the plane. This information, combined with evidence reported in 4 June 1993 Biweekly that the Soviets conducted search efforts for the crewmembers, suggests that some may have been rescued. Interviews with other members of the battery will be sought.

3. Like all Task Force Russia reports, the document is unclassified, however, its distribution is limited to Commission members and others who have official roles in the POW/MIA community.

In Service to our Missing

/signed/

BERNARD LOEFFKE Major General, USA Director, Task Force Russia

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

This report has been prepared for the use of the Commission in pursuit of our mission. While it is an unclassified document in accordance with Department of Defense classification guidelines for POW/MIA information, it nonetheless contains casualty-related information and should not be disseminated outside of Commission channels pending efforts by the Department of Defense Executive Agent to locate and notify as many of the next of kin as feasible.

BIWEEKLY REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

Period of Report: 29 May--11 June 1993

1. SUMMARY: The highlight of the reporting period was an interview conducted in Moscow with a Soviet air defense forces (PVO) veteran, Gerogiy Yakovlevich Kravchenko, whose testimony indicates

that he was an eyewitness to the 29 July 1953 Cold War shootdown off Vladivostok and that he saw seven U.S. crew members bail out near the Soviet coast. An initial U.S.-Russian deployment to Sakhalin and the Southern Kurile island of Iturup turned up no firm evidence to support claims that U.S. WWII POWs held by the Japanese are interred at either site. The team did, however, encounter several local citizens who repeated consistent second-hand testimony as to the presence of U.S. POWs on the islands during the war, and the team encountered no evidence that would directly refute the claims. Task Force Russia-Moscow (TFR-M) interviewed, either in person or telephonically, still more Russian citizens who claim some knowledge of Americans in the GULag. TFR-M received from the Russian side a long-awaited list of 56 Russian Korean War veterans and living in the Moscow area. TFR-M immediately took steps to contact the most promising individuals. Task Force Russia-Washington (TFR-W) continued its archival research, discovering still more historical records from the Korean War period. TFR-W also prepared an initial plan for the search for and repatriation of the remains of three WWII Army Air Corps members who perished in German custody in a camp that is now Lithuania. The outstanding issue is locating the precise grave sites. A TFR-W representative also met informally with a People's Republic of China (PRC) military official who stated that Chinese units kept detailed and accurate records during the Korean War. In a related development, the name of a U.S. Korean War-era aviator who is carried by the U.S. as missing in action surfaced in an official Beijing publication from 1990 as having been shot down by the Chinese on 10 February 1952. In conjunction with this, a retired Taiwanese officer volunteered that Taipei holds debriefing reports on the 14,000 Chinese Korean War "Volunteer" prisoners who elected not to return to the PRC after the war ended. This individual had personally reviewed these records in the past and, although he had not taken a special interest in UN POWs, he definitely recalls mention of them in several of the debriefings. Finally, TFR-W's planned deployment of a team to Latvia to investigate the 8 April 1950 shootdown off the Baltic coast was delayed until late July due to a Latvian government holiday coinciding with an international folk music festival.

2. UPDATE ON ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS:

A. The long-awaited joint U.S.-Russian deployment to Sakhalin and the Southern Kuriles began on 4 June 1993. While adverse weather limited some team activity, the primary obstacle to successful field work appears to have been slight local preparation by the Russian side. Although local officials and residents were eager to assist the team, their testimony was second-hand, based upon tales and rumors, and did not result in any concrete findings. Nonetheless, the local resident reports were so consistent and rational that they should be followed up to the extent possible. TFR does not feel we can yet dismiss the possibility that some U.S. POWs held by the Japanese were held by and perished at the hands of the Japanese on Iturup and, possibly, on Sakhalin in the course of WWII. A few of the sites visited offer possible clues to these purported past events, but extensive excavation would be required in order to establish elementary facts. A detailed report will follow from the U.S. Embassy Moscow, and the challenge offered by this situation is presently being re-evaluated.

B. TFR-M met with Georgiy Yakovlevich Kravchenko, who had served as a sergeant in an anti-aircraft artillery battery on Russkiy Island just off Vladivostok where he witnessed the shootdown of an American airplane "in June or July of 1953." This and the details of his testimony correlate with the 29 July 1953 shootdown of a U.S. RB-50. Kravchenko began his testimony by relating how frequent approaches by U.S. reconnaissance aircraft made life "almost unbearable," resulting in calls to general quarters up to eighteen times a day. He claimed that U.S. aircraft would approach to within twenty-five kilometers of the shoreline to trigger the alert, then turn and fly away. The gun crews were frustrated because their guns only had a range of 18 kilometers. Kravchenko recalled that around four or five A.M. on a clear morning in June or July 1953, the highest level of alarm sounded. From his battle station, he saw two Soviet jets flying at high speed from the direction of Vladivostok toward the open sea. Simultaneously, Kravchenko spotted an intruder aircraft which he believes had four propellers. As the Soviet jets closed on the intruder, the U.S. plane opened fire, hitting one of the pursuit planes, which turned around and flew back toward Vladivostok. The remaining Soviet jet fired at the intruder and the U.S. plane's tail caught fire. The U.S. plane began to descend in the direction of Russkiy Island. This entire engagement lasted approximately two minutes, and, within two minutes, Kravchenko recalls watching seven crew members bail out. A couple of minutes later the U.S. plane struck the water. Kravchenko remembers three or four fishing boats in the area where the parachutes landed, but he did not see any military boats. Kravchenko

said that talk among the gun crews suggested that the intruder was an American spy plane and that it crashed seven kilometers from the shore. There was also a rumor that an order had been given by the Soviet command not to attempt a rescue of the American crew. Kravchenko stated that the local newspaper accounts made no mention of the seven parachutes he personally had seen. [Note: Along with the archival records recently unearthed at Gatchina, this interview indicates strongly that there were survivors--at least initially--and that boats of some sort were in the area of the shootdown. This conflicts with earlier Russian statements on the case.]

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 101710Z JUN 93

C. Two technical experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) deployed to Moscow to examine the Vietnam-era F-111 crew capsule discovered earlier at the Moscow Aviation Institute. Testing revealed several additional plates and numbers that may help in positively matching the capsule to a crew; however, the last digit of the tail number could not be positively identified on-site. The experts could only conclude that it was not a 113," thereby ruling out one crew identification possibility. Further analysis of materials from the examination will be conducted at an FBI laboratory.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 101444Z JUN 93

D. TFR-M interviewed Vladilen V. Klokov, a retired intelligence officer and friend of General Volkogonov's. Klokov had earlier reported on personally seeing the crash site of an alleged U.S. aircraft (probable WWII-era) on the Kamchatka Peninsula in 1970 or 1971. Klokov stated that he saw the badly-decomposed remains of the pilot in the cockpit. Documents found in the wreck were to have been sent to Moscow, but their ultimate status is uncertain and their absence from the archives access by or for TFR-M suggests they may have been held up at the local level. Klokov does not know what became of the remains. He is willing to review maps of the area with TFR-M, but, due to the passage of time, he is not certain he will be able to identify the crash site with sufficient accuracy to enable the recovery of any remnants left on the scene. [Note: The location and assessed age of the aircraft make it likely, in the view of TFR-W analyst's, that this was a WWII lend-lease aircraft that went down while being ferried from Alaska. The pilot may have been Russian, but could also have been an American. TFR believes that a further investigation in warranted by TFR-M, as is a records check by TFR-W].

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 111354 JUN 93

E. As reported previously, three U.S. Army Air Corps NCOs are known to have perished and been interred at the German POW camp Stalag Luft VI, near the Lithuanian down of Macikai (formerly Matzicken in East Prussia). One NCO was shot while attempting to escape, one was shot by a guard, and the third died of illness. Each died between April and July 1944. The NCOs were buried in the stalag cemetery in graves number 2, 3 and 4. The difficulty in reclaiming the remains lies in the later use of the camp area as a Stalinist camp to hold Lithuanian dissidents and partisans. Some victims were buried in mass graves, reportedly in or near the POW cemetery. Later, the camp was cleared and the landscape purged of most traces of the camp(s). A visit by the current U.S. consul resulted in a report stating that the cemetery now contains dozens of burial mounds, almost all unmarked, and what appears to be at least one mass grave. No local archives are available to help locate the U.S. NCO gravesites. In the interim, a U.S. citizen and former inmate of the German camp has come forward who believes he could positively identify the grave sites, were he able to visit the camp. Further details provided by this source suggest that the Lithuanians, in an honest mistake, may have shown the U.S. consul the wrong grave site. In view of this new information, TFR-W is examining the feasibility of further efforts to locate and repatriate the remains of these three service members. A future biweekly report will include all available details on this case as an annex.

MSG CITE: DAPE-ZB-TFR-H MEMORANDUM, 8 JUNE 1993, REPATRIATION OF REMAINS FROM LITHUANIA

3. EVENTS, INTERVIEWS, CONTACTS, AND MEETINGS ATTENDED:

A. TFR-M, along with a representative from the Russian side of the Joint Commission, met with Lieutenant General (Retired) Yuriy Filippovich Yezerskiy, who had served as Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) construction battalion stationed in Komi ASSR in the 1950s. Yezerskiy claims to have personally seen 4-5 alleged Americans at Vorkuta in the 1954-56 period. He assessed that the Americans were then in their early or mid-twenties. Yezerskiy assumed they were from WWII, but conceded that they could have been taken during the Korean War. He could not confirm that they were POWs. Based on his numerous contacts, Yezerskiy provided the names and addresses of about two dozen individuals presently living in Russia and abroad whom he believes may have information about Americans in the GULAG. He offered his assistance in arranging interviews with them.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 011329Z JUN 93

B. TFR-M representatives visited the Moscow District PVO Museum. Although it had been reported that the museum held photos from Vietnam that might be useful in the POW/MIA search, no photos of American POWs were found. However, a number of pieces of U.S. aircraft wreckage, reportedly taken from North Vietnam, were examined and possible identifying numbers recorded.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 101713Z JUN 93

C. A TFR-M representative spoke telephonically with Aleksandr Matveyev of Khabarovsk. Matveyev said he would make a copy of a letter of his grandfather's and send it to TFR-M by certified mail. According to Matveyev, his grandfather was a camp guard at an NKVD camp from 1951 to 1959. His grandfather claimed that five Americans were held in the camp for several years. At least one of the Americans was allegedly a pilot.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 091023Z JUN 93

D. TFR-M queried LTC Osipov of the Russian side of the Joint Commission as to whether unit combat records of shootdowns exist for those years (1964-67) during which Soviet Missile Air Defense (PVO) units engaged in combat in North Vietnam. Osipov stated that there were no such records and that no detailed substantiation of shootdowns was required for approval of individual or unit awards, of which there were several from the early Vietnam War years. [Note: TFR-M will continue to seek information on the combat record of Soviet PVO units which deployed to North Vietnam. A visit is planned to the Bryansk PVO regiment, which was one of the units that deployed to Vietnam.]

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 091023Z JUN 93

E. In the course of an informal discussion in Washington, a retired Taiwanese colonel with extensive experience researching Beijing's involvement in the Korean and Vietnam wars claimed that (1) Taiwanese debriefing records on 14,000 captured Chinese Korean War Volunteers who elected not to be repatriated to the mainland contain information on United Nations POWs; (2) the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) maintained meticulous records of its involvement in Korea and Vietnam; and (3) Chinese records also reflect incidents such as shootdowns vicinity Hainan Island. An official Beijing document published in 1990 mentioned three names of U.S. service members--two of the individuals had been repatriated, but the third, a Korean War aviator, is still carried as missing in action by the U.S. The Chinese claim their forces shot down the aviator on 10 February 1952. The Taiwanese source provided the name of a Taipei official who could help U.S. representatives locate Taiwanese-held archival data.

F. TFR-W met with an official from the Academy of Military Science of the PLA, at a round-table seminar sponsored by the Atlantic Council. In a private discussion, the source stated stated that the PLA had detailed and accurate Korean War records compiled by participating units. [Note: In view of the two sources, one Taiwanese and one mainland Chinese, agreeing that the PLA kept detailed war records, TFR believes it would be advantageous to gain access to pertinent Beijing archives.]

G. TFR-M telephonically contacted Valeriy Smirnov, a former Perm-35 GULAG inmate currently in Holland. Smirnov previously stated to TFR-M that a reputed photo of PFC Milton Lawson was, in fact,

Smirnov's fellow inmate Vladimir Schoebel. Smirnov put TFR-M in touch with Aleksey Smirnov, head of the Moscow Human Rights Group, who maintains lists and personal data on former GULAG prisoners. Aleksey Smirnov, in turn, put TFR-M in touch with Mikhail Kukobaka who also was in the Perm-35 camp at the same time as Valeriy Smirnov. Kukobaka said Schoebel went to Vitebsk, Belarus, after his release. Kukobaka stated that he will attempt to find out Schoebel's current address and telephone number for TFR-M. [Note: TFR-M will attempt to set up an interview with Schoebel--preferably videotaped--so this case can be cleared.]

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 031359Z JUN 93

4. LETTERS: Although letters continued to come in to both the Moscow office of the Joint Commission and the Baltic Amembassies, none of the letters during this reporting period offered concrete leads.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. TFR-M should, in conjunction with our Russian counterparts, approach the GRU with a request for further documentation that (1) supports or refutes the validity of the "1205" document and its claims, and (2) that bears, even obliquely, on the issue of U.S. Vietnam-era POW/MIAs.

B. In view of newly-emerged data on Cold War shootdown incidents and accounts of Americans in the GULAG in the 1950s, TFR should send a research team to (1) Vladivostok, and (2) Khabarovsk, for the purposes of further researching local files, seeking interviews with pertinent officials, and contacting recently-discovered sources.

C. In view of the deadline imposed by President Yeltsin for the conclusion of the work of the Joint Commission, TFR-M should be more explicit in identifying the KGB as the key to resolving the entire range of issues arising from the transfer of U.S. POW/MIAs from any war or period to the former Soviet Union.

D. Working through OSD, TFR-W should request Department of State assistance in gaining access to POW/MIA-relevant archives in Taipei and Beijing which may shed light on Soviet involvement with U.S. prisoners.

E. TFR-W should continue analysis of the "1205" document in order to focus appropriate attention on the Soviet/Russian role in its acquisition, translation and transfer to the U.S. side.

F. TFR-M should provide the Russian side with a detailed update of the information presently available to the U.S. side on the 29 July 1953 shootdown off Vladivostok.

ANNEX A TO TASK FORCE RUSSIA 1-18 JUNE 93 BIWEEKLY REPORT

Summary: An in-depth analysis of the interrogation material turned over by the Russians at the September 1992 commission meeting suggests that not all of the relevant material was provided to the U.S. side of the Joint Commission.

The missing pages and/or files may contain information about U.S. Prisoners of War/Missing in Action (POW/MIA) from the Korean War. Details are provided below.

I. In September 1992, as part of the continuing effort by the U.S./Russian Joint Commission to resolve the fates of POW/MIAs, the Russian side passed to Task Force Russia (TFR) interrogation material of U.S. servicemen from the Korean War.

An initial review indicated that:

1. The interrogation material contained 761 pages and was divided into 30 groups. With three exceptions, each group was related to one individual. Further analysis revealed that the material contained

interrogations and/or biographical material on 48 US servicemen. This may be related to the material referenced in TFR translation 37-1 paragraph 13 as "interrogations of 49 of 71 US servicemen".

2. File numbers and dates are handwritten on the initial page of most of the interrogations. Additionally, most of the 761 pages have a handwritten page number in the top right corner.

3. With one exception, all of the names in the interrogation material also appeared on the 'List of 59' or the "List of 71'.

II. Analysis and explanation of graphic:

The handwritten numbers (see 2. above) were apparently used by Russian archival workers for file and page accountability when the interrogation material was filed in the archives. The highest page number noted was '297'. Therefore, each file was assumed to contain approximately 300 pages. By cross-referencing the handwritten archival file numbers with the handwritten page numbers, the 'original' filing order can be reconstructed. This 'original' order consists of at least three coherent lines as depicted on the graphic.

The interrogations are further cross-referenced against two lists of US personnel previously provided by the Russian side. These documents are (see Annex B 15-28 May 1993 Bi weekly):

- The 'List of 59', entitled "A list of Air Force personnel shot down in aerial combat or by anti-aircraft artillery during combat operations in Korea and who transited an interrogation point.";

- The 'List of 71', entitled "A list of USAF aircrew members participating in combat operations in North Korea in 1950-1953 and about whom information is found in files of the 64th Fighter Aviation Corps".

III. Observations

1. The file numbers (#13 and #20) themselves suggest that additional files exist in between them. Although no concrete evidence is available to support it, there may be files numbered 14 through 19 which may be relevant to the POW/MIA issue.

2. The sequence of names on the 'List of 59' and the 'List of 71' corresponds to the sequence of names in the interrogation material when it is arranged by the archival markings (file and page number).

3. The initial file number (#13) and the file dates suggest that this is not the first file of interrogation material. Examination of the shoot down dates and the handwritten filing dates indicates that each file contains material from a general timeframe:

File 13 - August 1951 to June 1952

File 20 - June 1952 to May 1953

File ? - June 1953

Note that no interrogation material received by Task Force Russia is from the year 1950. However, TFR translation 76-17 states that six USAF personnel shot down in late 1950 had been subject to interrogation. None of these names are in the interrogation material.

4. There are 14 areas on the graphic, totaling approximately 120 missing pages, that have no corresponding interrogation material, but can be correlated to names from the 'List of 59' and the 'List of 71'.

IV. Findings

In those areas where interrogation material is missing, 41 names can be correlated from the 'Lists of 59 and 71'. Analysis of ancillary information (names, job titles, shoot down dates) and coordination with Air Force Casualty Affairs indicates that of the 41 correlated names:

- 1 is Australian and returned to military control

- 1 is Canadian and returned to military control

- 30 are US servicemen returned to military control

- 8 are US servicemen listed as MIA

- 1 requires further clarification

In addition to the above, there is one name referenced in TFR 76 that should, but does not, appear on the "List of 59' or 'List of 71'. This individual is also listed as MIA by Air Force Casualty Affairs.

Therefore, 10 names of US servicemen (one unidentified, nine unaccounted for) can be correlated to the missing pages. They are being withheld pending notification of Air Force Casualty Affairs and next of kin.

V. Conclusions

1. Task Force Russia did not receive all relevant documents from the interrogation files.

2. The missing pages and/or files may contain information on US military personnel who are otherwise unaccounted for from the Korean War.

VI. Recommendations

1. TFR-M requests the Russian side to provide the rest of the interrogation files.

Justification - Page numbers and ancillary writing on interrogation packets indicate TFR did not receive all material. This material is possibly about unaccounted for Korean War POW/MIAs.

2. TFR-M requests further information from the Russian side on Reid, Harker, McDonough, Bergman, Harm, and Shewmaker.

Justification - Additional information is needed for disposition and possible recovery of remains (ie: location of grave or crash site). See names on 'List of 59' numbered 24 and 48 and names on 'List of 71' numbered 56, 66, and 71. Shewmaker is referenced in TFR 76.

3. TFR requests further information from the Russian side on the status and/or location of Tenney, Wendling, Niemann, Hart, Weese, Van Voorhis, and Unruh, who are referenced as deceased on the 'List of 59' or 'List of 71'.

Justification - Appearance on these lists indicates that the Russians had access to at least the personal effects and possibly the POW or his remains. See names on 'List of 59' numbered 23, 26, 49 and names on 'List of 71' numbered 32, 33, 34. 67.

4. TFR-M requests access to the Russians who were present at the interrogations.

Justification - Interrogations from TFR 76 say KUZNETSOV formulated and/or posed the questions to the POW/MIAs. He can provide eyewitness testimony as to their status at a specific time and may also be able to provide additional information on other unaccounted for POW/MIAs.

ANNEX B TO TASK FORCE RUSSIA 29 MAY-11 JUNE 93 BIWEEKLY REPORT

1. At the December 1992 Joint Commission meeting in Moscow, the Russian side provided a list of 99 names of POWs, entitled "List: Army Servicemen USA Located in Korean Captivity 1951-1953". The list identifies a source of information for each name. Most appear to be open sources, such as a Pyongyang radio program, Pravda, "Shanghai News", and Singhua News Agency, among others. In one case even Stars and Stripes (23 Jul 50) is cited. Twenty-five are cited "according to data of the Korean (or Chinese) People's Army". An analysis of the list shows that of the 99 names on the list, 62 are identifiable, 30 are unidentifiable, five are repeated, and two are possibly of Turkish POWs. All of those identified are U.S. Army personnel. One of the unidentified is described by the list to be a U.S. Marine.

2. The list of 99 names is provided below. The first line shows the accurate name, rank, status, and unit where the POW has been identified. Where not, the term "unidentified" is simply listed. The second line shows the information (in translation) as it appears on the original list provided by the Russians. Where the Russian list provided no information, a blank is left. The following casualty status term abbreviations are used:

RMC Returned to Military Control (repatriated POW)

DIEH/NR Died in Enemy Hands/Remains Not Returned

Of those identified, 35 were returned to military control and 17 died in enemy hands, remains not returned.

3. Where the unit is shown the entry shows the regiment and division, e.g., 21/24ID is the 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division; 52FA/24ID is the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Infantry Division. Six personnel are described as being from the 25th Reconnaissance Company of the 25th Infantry Division and shown as 25Recon/25ID.

LIST

ARMY SERVICEMEN USA LOCATED IN KOREAN CAPTIVITY 1951-1953

1.	Moss, Lawrence D.	1Lt,	USA	DIEH/NR	52FA/24ID
	Moss, L.	2LT			24ID
2.	Marlatt, Herbert E.	1Lt,	USA	RMC	24ID
	Marlott, Herbert M.	LT			34/24ID
3.	Dunn, John J.	MAJ,	USA	RMC	24ID
	Dann	MAJ			21/24ID

4.	Dunham, Leland R.	MAJ,	USA	DIEH/NR	34/24ID
	Denkham, R.	MAJ			24/24
5.	Unidentified				
	Lenpom, N.V.	Serviceman			34/24ID
6.	Unidentified				
	Henderson, D.G.	CPT			21/24ID
7.	Culbertson, Ralph E.	1Lt,	USA	RMC	24ID
	Vulbertson, A.E.	1Lt			21/24ID
8.	Brockman, John J.	CPT,	USA	DIEH/NR	21/24ID
	Brookman, J.	1Lt			21/24ID
9.	Rountree, Wadie J.	1Lt,	USA	RMC	24ID
	Roundtree, V.J.	1Lt			21/24ID
10.	Fox, Ray A.	1Lt,	USA	RMC	24ID
	Fox, J.A.	1Lt			21/24ID
11.	Unidentified				
	Soks	2LT			21/24ID
12.	Jester, William F.	1Lt,	USA	DIEH/NR	24ID

	Jester, V.M.	2LT			21/24ID
13.	Lewis, Warren G.	1Lt,	USA	DIEH/NR	21/24ID
	Lewis, V.M.	2LT			21/24ID
14.	Tomaszewski, Waclaw A.	1Lt,	USA	DIEH/NR	34/24ID
	Tomashevski;, V.A.	1Lt			34/24ID
15.	Minietta, Charles	1Lt,	USA	RMC	24ID
	Minetta, S.M.	1Lt			34/24ID
16.	Adams, Robert I.	1Lt,	USA	DIEH/NR	34/24ID
	Amans, R.I.	1Lt			34/24ID
17.	Bergman, William J.	1Lt,	USA	DIEH/NR	34/24ID
	Bergman, V.D.	1Lt			34/24ID
18.	Macomber, Wayne B.	1Lt,	USA	RMC	24ID
	Macomber, V.B.	2LT			19/24ID
19.	Unidentified				
	Guddeli, J.S.	1Lt			19/24ID
20.	Stavrakes, James	2LT,	USA	RMC	24ID
	Starrakis, J.	2LT			19/24ID

21.	Barter, Charles T.	MAJ, USA	DIEH/NR	24ID
	Barter, S.T.	MAJ		63FA
22.	Green, Marin A.	CPT, USA	RMC	24ID
	Grin, M.V.	CPT		63FA
23.	Zimmerman, Stanley G.	1Lt, USA	RMC	24ID
	Zimerman, S.T.	1Lt		63FA
24.	Maynard, Edward W.	CPT, USA	DIEH/NR	24ID
	Maynard, E.V.	1Lt		63FA
25.	Pearson, Raymond E.	2LT, USA	DIEH/NR	24ID
	Pearson, R.E.	2LT		63FA
26.	Roth, Bernard F.	1Lt, USA	DIEH/NR	11FA/24ID
	Rot, B.F.	2LT		11FA
27.	Hartman, Ralph W.	SFC, USA	RMC	7ID
	Khartman, R.V.	2LT		57FA/7ID
28.	Boysen, Alexander M.	CPT, USA	RMC	24ID
	Boyson, A.M.	CPT		52FA
29.	Kristianoff, George W.	CPT, USA	DIEH/NR	24Recon/24ID
	Krestanofer, G.V.	1Lt, USA		24Recon/24ID

30.	Fisher, Myles	PFC, USA	RMC	24ID
	Frisher, Myles	Enlisted		19/24ID
31.	Same as No. 94.			
32.	Unidentified			
	Menomara, George	Machine gunner		21/24ID
33.	Unidentified			
	Arrey	CPT		7ID
34.	Speer, Fred L.	CPT, USA	RMC	7ID
	Spir	CPT		57FA/7ID
35.	Boyd, Charles R.	PFC, USA	RMC	7ID
	Boyd	Enlisted tanker		7ID
36.	Kenny, Ashward R.	PFC, USA	RMC	7ID
	Kenny	Enlisted		7ID
37.	Same as No. 47.			
38.	Unidentified			
	Kepert, Albert			27/25ID

39. Unidentified

Delakhmen	2LT		25ID

40. Unidentified

Ferguson	Enlisted		24/25ID

41. Stanley, Milford W.	CPT, USA	RMC	25ID
Stanli	CPT		24/25ID

42. Covington, Clarence B.	MSG, USA	RMC	25ID
Covington, Clarence B.	SGM		24/25ID

43. Unidentified

Phillip	Soldier		25ID

44. Unidentified

Martin	SGT		25ID

45. Unidentified

Maffioli, L.	CPL		1MD

46. Hammond, Joseph	PVT, USA	RMC	?
Hammond, Joseph	Enlisted		10CorpsStaff

47. Olson, William H.	SFC, USA	RMC	7ID

	Olson, William	SGT		31/7ID
48.	McLaughlin, John N.	MAJ, USA	RMC	10CorpsHQ
	Maklaflin	MAJ	10CorpsStaff	
49.	Peckham, Charles L.	CPT, USA	RMC	7ID
	Pekkham	CPT	10OCorpsStaff	
50.	Unidentified			
	Tomson	Soldier		
51.	Duncan, Wyatt G., Jr.	MSG, USA	DIEH/NR	2ENG/2ID
	Duncan, Viet	SFC		2ID
52.	Jackson, James H.	PFC, USA	DIEH/RR	?
	Jackson, James H.	PFC		503FA/2ID
53.	Unidentified			
	Glaskou			
54.	Driggins, Wilbert C.	PV2, USA	RMC	25ID
	Driggins, Wilbert	enlisted		24/25ID
56.	Unidentified			
	Reynord, R.	Soldier		

57.	Kashko, Harold L.	CPT, USA	RMC	2ID
	Kashko, Harold	CPT		38Art/2ID
58.	Anderson, Alvin J.	2LT, USA	RMC	2ID
	Anderson, Elvin	2LT		503FA/2ID
59.	Ritchie, Preston E.	SFC, USA	RMC	2ID
	Richi, Preston	unstated		unstated
60.	Nardella, Ralph A.	1Lt, USA	RMC	1CD
	Nardella, Ralph	unstated		unstated
61.	Perry, Roscoe	CPL, USA	RMC	2ID
	Perry, Rokko	unstated		unstated
62.	Sanchez, Marcelino I.	CPL, USA	RMC	1CD
	Sanchez, Marcelino	unstated		unstated
63.	Unidentified			
	Bachelor, Claude			
64.	Unidentified			
	Makkell, Allen			
65.	Jeffers, Marvin E.	MSG, USA	RMC	?
	Jeffers, Marvin	unstated		unstated

66. Possible Turk

67. Unidentified Kaachks

68. Same as No. 85

69. Same as No. 86

70. Same as No. 87

71. Spencer, Erdis C.	PFC	RMC	24ID
Spencer, Edward			

72. Possible Turk

73. Unidentified

Strong, William A.	Enlisted	8/1CD

74. Unidentified

Mayers, William	SGT	25ID

75. Carlson, Ralph W.	SGT	DIEH/NR 25	Recon/25ID
Karlson, Ralph	CPL		25ID

76.	Unidentified			
	Bolentayp, Ralph	PFC		25ID
77.	Howard, Raymond G.	PFC, USA	RMC	25ID
	Howard, Rayomnd	PFC		25Recon/25ID
78.	Harris, Ronald W.	PFC, USA	RMC	25ID
	Harris, Ronald	PFC		25Recon/25ID
79.	Unidentified			
	Stevenson, Robert	PFC		25Recon/25ID
80.	Fitzgerald, John J.	PFC	DIEH/NR	25Recon/25ID
	Fitzgerald, John	PFC		25Recon/25ID
81.	Unidentified			
	Khouley	PFC		25Recon/25ID
82.	Pena, Enrique	PFC	RMC	25ID
	Pena, Enrik	PFC		25Recon/25ID
83.	Unidentified			
	Zindelman, Dale	CPL		24ID
84.	Nugent, Ambrose H.	CPT, USA	RMC	24ID

	Nugent, Ambrose Kh.	CPT		unstated
85.	Erwin, Jeff D.	2LT, USA	RMC	2ID
	Irvin, Jeff	LT		unstated
86.	Porter, John P.	MSG, USA	RMC	25ID
	Porter, John	SGT		unstated
87.	Carter, Leroy Jr.	CPL, USA	RMC	2ID
	Carter, Leroy	CPL		unstated
88.	Ghyers, Robert H.	CPL, USA	RMC	24ID
	Geyers, Robert Kh.	CPL		unstated
89.	Williams, Arnold	PFC, USA	RMC	?
	William, Arnold	NCO		17/7ID
90.	Ward, John G.	PFC, USA	RMC	2ID
	Uord, John	Enlisted		9/2ID
91.	Unidentified			
	Sali	CPT		15 Div
92.	Unidentified			
	Lavles	COL		34 Inf Reg

93.	Dean, William F.	MG, USA	RMC	24ID
	Dean, V.F.	MG		24ID
94.	Trexler, Tommy P.	1Lt, USA	RMC	24ID
	Treksler, Tomas	CPT		19/24ID
95.	Unidentified			
	Tornton	Soldier		19/24ID
96.	Wilson, Clifford	PFC, USA	RMC	7ID
	Wilson, Clifford	Soldier		7ID
97.	Unidentified			
	Sikofi, Jemson	LT		21/24ID
98.	Unidentified			
	Zimmerman, Henry	1Lt		65FA/24ID
99.	Unidentified			
	Lande, James	1Lt		19/24ID